

EVENING BULLETIN.

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RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river was at a stand last evening with 7 feet 5 inches water in the canal by the mark, and 5 feet 2 inches on the falls. The weather was cool and pleasant.

A dispatch from Nashville reports heavy rains and 6 feet water on the shoals in the Cumberland.

For New Orleans.—The large and fine steamer Uncle Sam, Capt. Van Dusen, arrived from New Orleans last evening, and we were favored by her accommodating clerks, Messrs. Russell and McDougal, with the latest dates and copies of the manifest and memorandum. The Uncle Sam will return to New Orleans this evening. She has fine and spacious cabins, and, as a freight boat, has no superior.

The steamer Judge Torrence will also leave for New Orleans to-morrow.

Capt. Stewart's steamer Republic will arrive to-day and leave for New Orleans to-morrow.

The T. C. Twichell passed Memphis on Monday and is also expected to-day.

Capt. Barnard's fine packet R. M. Patton will leave for the Tennessee river this evening.

The W. A. Eaves is the packet for Henderson this evening.

We are indebted to the clerks of the Time and Dove for copies of the manifests.

The Superior is the mailboat for Cincinnati to-day and the Emma Dean is the Carrollton packet. The Scioto will leave for Pittsburg.

SOUTHWESTERN AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.—CANCELING THE VOTE BY PROXY. We are sorry to learn that an effort is being made to induce the Legislature to do away with the privilege now enjoyed by members of this association of voting in the annual elections by proxy. The same measure was before the association at its anniversary meeting in 1857, one year ago, and was then voted down by a decided majority at a time when more members were in attendance than have been present at any meeting before or since. We have been informed that the same parties who were voted down last year have now carried the measure by default, very few members having attended the late annual meeting. We have already stated in our columns that not more than twenty members were in attendance while we were there in person, and we have been assured that not more than twenty of the four hundred or five hundred city stockholders were at any time present. We earnestly hope our city and county Senators and Representatives will see that so large a portion of their constituents are not disfranchised and deprived of all control in an enterprise wherein success depends so much upon proper management.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, having been entrusted by Messrs. Marshall & Ilsley, of Milwaukee, with \$7,500 to deliver to the State Bank in Madison, Wisconsin, made a tender of the money after banking hours, and the Bank refused to receive it. During the night the express safe was robbed of its contents, including the \$7,500. Suit was brought by Marshall & Ilsley to recover the money of the Express Company, who claimed that once having once made a tender of the money, they were no longer responsible for its common carriers, and that they kept it over night as a mere matter of accommodation to plaintiffs. In this view the jury coincided, and returned a verdict for the Express Company.

FATAL DUEL IN MINNESOTA.—A quarrel between a lumberman named Giggly and a Chippewa Indian Chief known as "Hole-in-the-Day," was settled by a duel at the Indian Agency, above Crow Wing, Minnesota, on the 12th inst. The weapons chosen were revolvers, and the distance sixty feet. On the first fire Giggly was wounded in the right side and on the second in the left. He then fell to the ground, but, recovering himself, fired the third round in a recumbent position and shooting Hole-in-the-Day through the heart, killing him instantly. The unfortunate Chippewa leaves seven wives!

From a communication by the Mayor, which is published in another column, it will be seen that the Mechanic Fire Company will again enter into active service.

The paper mill of J. Dickinson & Co., at Lafayette, Ind., was destroyed by fire on Monday. Loss \$5,000; no insurance.

The storm which recently occurred at New Orleans, extended to Galveston harbor, and did a good deal of damage to the shipping.

INTERESTING CASE OF CRIM. CON. IN DECATUR. The Decatur correspondent of the Springfield (Ill.) Daily Journal gives the following account of a little affair that recently occurred in that miniature city, the parties being a well-known ex-hotel keeper and the wife of a saloon keeper:

One night last week the husband of this woman, returning home from his saloon at an earlier hour than usual, was startled by his wife's screams, proceeding from within the house. On endeavoring to open the front door, he found it locked, and, rushing around to the back door, forced it open and succeeded in making his entrance. On entering, he found the personage aforesaid in his back room, and his wife in the front, who proceeded to inform him how the grain dealer had forced his way into the house and endeavored by his threats, force, and persuasion to accomplish his object. The "infuriated husband" immediately caught the gentleman by the coat collar, and, drawing out an extremely disagreeable looking and most provokingly sharp knife, proceeded to inform him that if he did not pay him for his wounded honor, he would cut his throat and chop him up into mince meat. Whereupon a note for \$2,000, payable six months after date, was drawn up and handed over to the husband, and the gay Lothario allowed to depart with a whole skin, but nearly frightened to death.

But the drama does not end here. The grain merchant not feeling quite willing to pay this little amount of \$2,000, has brought suit against the saloon keeper for conspiracy to extort money from him. The case will be before our circuit court at its next session.

THE HOG CROP ON THE CUMBERLAND RIVER.—We thank the writer for the following letter:

TRICE'S LANDING, TENN., Jan. 21, 1858.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN: Pork packing at this place and Clarksville closed about two weeks since.

The number of hogs packed here this season and at Clarksville exceeds the number last year 3,237.

There is an increase at Canton also of about 1,500, whilst the falling off at Nashville is over 11,000.

There is a falling off in weight here and at Clarksville of about 12 per cent.

Yours,

THO. F. PETTUS.

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

IN MEMORIAM

OF MRS. JULIA L. DUMONT, OF INDIANA.

BY MRS. A. L. RUTHER DUMONT.

"Let the wild flowers droop above her,
The dew of twilight weep—
They are fitting things to love her,
They are comrades for her sleep."
Human tears were unavailing,
Grief were an unending quest,
Death against the world prevailing
Hath but given her to rest.

Mrs. Dumont, of pensive, for the loved one sleeping,
A loved and gifted soul has gone to rest;
At last her weary heart has ceased its throbbing,
And grief no longer is its somber guest.

Too fond and tender for life's rugged pathway,
Too truly gifted for earth's common throng,
Her spirit soared beyond its dreary portals
To the bright realm of poetry and song.

Oh, when with magic grace she swept the harp-strings,
In every breath a new strain came to her;
Such music as a lute should have by heart-strings
O'er her lyre trembled ere its fine cords broke.

Life's sternest trials were its sweetest music;
Like to the perfume from rare blossoms crushed,
Her gifted spirit breathed its loftiest strains
In darkest hours, till death its sweet tones hushed.

Oh pure spirit heard the gentle rushing
Of angel phantasies from the throne of light,
That sent the life-blood through her pulses racing
To join them in their upward, heavenly flight.

Until, at last, her tried and loyal spirit
Impatient burst its fetters borne so long,
And, full of freedom, life, and love and beauty,
Sailed far beyond this dreary world of wrong.

Her path thro' life had less of light than shadow,
The rays of hope by death were often shorn;
Her brightest morn'g often closed in gloom and tempest,
And lowliest blossoms bore the keenest thorn;

But still with firm and holy trust in heaven,
Her suffering soul bore calmly every ill;
Crushed back the grief-tide in her bosom swelling,
And bowed submissive to her Maker's will.

Oh, we should weep not; tho' her harp is silent,
And never more its tones our hearts may thrill;
Tho' hushed the voice that once so cheerily cheered us,
She is not dead but dwells in us still!

The odor from her spirit's blossoms
For aye will linger in her native vale,
Made halcyon by her love and gentle presence—
Lose, which no grief or pleasure e'er can pale.

Tears are but mockery, mourning only so gifted,
Grief for such souls should e'en be deep and true;
And yet, alas, such saddened thoughts sweep o'er me,
That my full heart will turn aside and weep.

I mourn with you, dear ones, by her so cherished;
No word of cheer can mortal now impart,
But the sweet promise of a blissful reunion,
Where kindred spirits never more can part.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25, 1857.

ANOTHER DISASTROUS FIRE AT DUBUQUE.—The Lawrence block, the largest and most extensive structure in Dubuque, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss \$100,000—insured for \$70,000.

This makes the second great fire in that city within a week. The St. Cloud hotel, valued at \$100,000, was destroyed a number of days since.

MR. PARSONS' LECTURE.—Mr. Parsons was complimented with a large audience last night. All who heard his discourse speak of it in the most enthusiastic terms. It was logical and eloquent, and delivered with that pathos for which the lecturer is so distinguished.

Our exchanges from Georgia, South Alabama, and Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas speak of destructive freshets.

WASHINGTON RUMORS.—Some of the Washington letter writers report that advices received by the War Department from the Utah expedition are of a disastrous character, that Brigham Young will bring 8,000 men in the field, and that a large number of Mormons from Texas and California will hasten to Salt Lake. But Ion, the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says that Col. Johnson's force is quite safe. His officers and men were only anxious that no reinforcements should arrive prior to an engagement with the Mormons, if one they mean to have. The Mormons, as a body, it is reported by some, cannot be driven into actual resistance to the troops, even by the order of Brigham Young. Some will probably migrate, and others will submit, and be arrested, tried, and punished for crimes and misdemeanors.

The same correspondent says:

The treasury notes are not quite as current, it is said, as was expected. A supply of them will be in the hands of the assistant treasurer at New York to-morrow to be exchanged for specie. Some of the banks receive the notes on deposit from their customers. The currency of the notes is said to be obstructed by the difficulty of computing the interest. This could have been avoided by fixing the interest at a cent a day instead of three per cent. per annum.

The report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs concerning filibusterism and the neutrality laws will sustain the President.

Minnesota will be admitted without serious opposition.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia Journal says:

The nomination of Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, as minister to Berlin, is withheld by the President, and it is probable that even if sent to the Senate, it could not be confirmed. It appears that Governor Wright has rendered himself an object of ridicule at the Prussian court by his total abstinence demonstration. But that is not the main reason of the President's action in this case. Wright is the political rival of Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, and a strong friend of Senator Douglas. This accounts for the milk in the coconuts. If the President persists in slighting Gov. Wright, he will add a most influential politician to the ranks of his opponents, and throw Indiana into the hands of the Senator from Illinois.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

In view of the suddenness of the death of the late Dr. Somerby, and especially of the various rumors in circulation as to its cause, the undersigned were led to make, this morning, a careful and thorough examination of the body. And they feel it to be due to the memory of the deceased, to the feelings of the family, and to truth to make this public statement of the result of their examination:

First. We found unmistakable proof that he did not die from the inhalation of chloroform, as has been supposed.

Secondly. We found nothing whatever to warrant a suspicion that he died from any other than natural causes; but, on the contrary.

Thirdly. We found evidence of disease of the heart sufficient, in our opinion, to account for his sudden death.

G. W. BAYLESS, M. D.,
H. MILLER, M. D.,
LLEWELLYN POWELL, M. D.

LOUISVILLE, January 27th, 1858.

DIED.

On the 27th inst. Mrs. ANGELOA GOODMAN, widow of the late Professor John D. Goodman, M. D., of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF KENTUCKY—WINTER TERM, 1857.

Reported for the Louisville Journal by John M. Harlan, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT, January 27.

CAUSES DROPPED.

Greene vs. Greene, Louisville Chancery; affirmed.
Kennedy vs. Southgate, Jefferson; affirmed.
Hutchings vs. Stowell, Jefferson; affirmed.
Kilgore vs. Davis, Campbell; affirmed.

OPINIONS.

Hizpatrick vs. Wood, Judgment, Pulaski; opinion modified and petition reversed.
Kane vs. Kane, Judgment, Jefferson;
Wicks vs. Monarrat, Judgment, Louisville Chancery;
Seawright vs. Seawright, Judgment, Louisville Chancery;
Owley vs. McAfee, Judgment, Louisville Chancery;
Redfield vs. Brink, Judgment, Louisville Chancery;
Peterson vs. McAfee, Judgment, Louisville Chancery;
Jones vs. Sloan, Judgment, Shelby;
Johnson vs. Ballard, Judgment, Shelby; were argued.

Elisa (of color) ex parte, from Nelson County Court.

The appellant was emancipated by the will of Samuel Sumners, and no funds having been provided for his removal from the court, the court of Nelson County appointed a trustee to hire him out until his hire should produce a fund sufficient for that purpose, according to the provisions of art. 9 of the Revised Statutes regarding the emancipation of slaves. Elisa having been emancipated, show cause why he should not leave the Commonwealth further delay, presented a petition to the Nelson County court asking forth, in substance, that the trustee had in his hands about \$210 as the proceeds of his hire under the former order of the court, and that he elected to accept his freedom under the will of his late master, that Nath. Talbot was the owner of a slave named Julia, and had, by his will, emancipated Julia and her children upon condition that they were to be transported to Liberia, that the trustee by the appellant and Julia had been married by the consent of their respective masters, and that they had a family of five or six children; that this master had emancipated him and his children, and that the trustee had previously become an idiot to his freedom, and he did not wish the family separated; that his wife and children had been sold by the trustee to a man named Talbot, and that by suit in the Nelson County court, which court had directed them to be hired out for the purpose of raising a fund sufficient to transport them to Liberia, that the trustee had not done under five or six years, and he, therefore, proposed that the proceeds of his labor should be united with that of his wife and children as a common fund, to be applied to the transportation of all of them at the same time to Liberia, and that thereby they would be enabled to leave the State in less than half the time that would be otherwise required.

The material facts presented in the petition were proved, but the court, on final hearing, refused the application of Elisa, and made an order directing the trustee to depart from the State on or before the first day of July, 1857. From that order he has prosecuted this appeal.

In the Duval delivered the opinion of the court.

Held.—By the court, article 9, Revised Statutes 645, it is provided that "if a family of negroes shall be emancipated, the proceeds of the labor of all shall be united in one common fund, and the trustee for the removal of all at the same time and to the same place."

There is certainly nothing in the language of this enactment, or in the obvious nature of policy as well as of humanity which dictated it, that restricts its application to cases in which the entire family are emancipated by the same person or by the same instrument. The relation of husband and wife, and of parent and child, is not destroyed by this section, and it is apparent that one of the objects of the Legislature was to prevent the disturbance of these relations by providing a means for keeping the family together. It was also a part of the legislative policy for the removal of the family of that class of persons, with as much practical ability, as that of the coloreds who had been freed by extending the provisions of the section to cases like the one under consideration; and a case can hardly be imagined in which either the rights or interests of the Commonwealth would be made suitable orders for the hiring out of the appellant and such of his family as are in a condition to be hired, until the proceeds of the labor of all, united in a common fund, together with anything they may receive from other sources, shall be sufficient for the removal of all at the same time to Liberia.

Order reversed.

AFFAIRS AT FRANKFORT.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

The American Convention—Enthusiasm and Harmony.—The Resolutions of the Party—Sad Accidents, &c., &c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 27, 1858.

Frankfort hotels, boarding houses, streets, and avenues are about as much crowded to-day as they will could be with persons in attendance upon the American Convention now in session. The Democracy braggled greatly over the number they had in attendance at their recent pow-wow, but I guess those of them who are here felt considerably humiliated at finding the American convention so much more numerous attended, and those of them who are absent will participate in the feeling when they hear that not only the hall, the galleries, and the ladies were crowded to suffocation, but that the roadway was full, and that numbers were standing in the passages and in the yard. I suppose we will hear no more of the boast that the convention of the 8th of January was the largest ever held in Kentucky.

The greatest unanimity and good feeling prevailed, and the deliberations were in striking contrast with the noisy wranglings and contentions which characterized the proceedings of the Democratic meeting a short time since.

Of course, when the whole city is brimming full of huge Americans, the convention is in the midst of its deliberations, I cannot be expected to give a detailed account of the matters and things transpiring. At least no one could expect it if he had been present when that old veteran American and true man Chilton Allen took the chair amid such a storm of enthusiasm and proceeded with the regular business in his own felicitous manner.

A Committee on Resolutions, consisting of E. I. Bullock and John McGowan, from the 1st; J. W. Crockett and J. S. Jackson, from the 2d; Dr. D. W. King and Geo. Wright from the 3d; W. T. Ward and W. C. Anderson from the 4th; W. E. Riley and Samuel Haycraft from the 5th; Geo. W. Dunlap and W. C. Gillis from the 6th; R. Mallory and L. A. Whitely from the 7th; Garrett Davis and R. P. Letcher from the 8th; Charles A. Marshall and Jas. Sudduth from the 9th; and John W. Menzies and Thomas L. Jones from the 10th districts, who retired, and sometime after returned and presented the following platform and principles:

The American party of the State of Kentucky, assembled in convention on the 27th of January, 1858, report the following political principles, and adopt the following platform:

1. The Federal Union must be maintained.

EVENING BULLETIN.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 28, 1858.

COURT OF INQUIRY.—The Secretary of the Navy has ordered a court of inquiry to convene in Washington on the 20th inst., to inquire into the conduct of Commander Butwell, who, it is charged, about a year since left the "John Adams," the ship of which he was in command, and came home, without the consent of Commodore Mervise, at that time flag officer of the Pacific squadron.

We understand that the reason assigned by Commander Butwell for taking this course was, that his health was so impaired as to incapacitate him for remaining longer on duty at that station.

The court of inquiry will consist of the following officers: President, Capt. H. A. Adams. Members, Capt. A. A. Harwood and Commander E. G. Tilton. J. M. Carlin, Judge Advocate.

RUSSIAN VESSELS OF WAR.—The Russian corvette "Mansure," which is receiving her engines at the North Iron Works, New York, will be ready for her trial trip by the first of March. She has cylinders 56 inches in diameter, with three feet stroke of piston, with a trazen screw, calculated to make 60 revolutions per minute. She will be a beautiful vessel.

The same firm are building a pumping-engine of large capacity for the Viceroy of Egypt, designed for the purpose of irrigating his gardens in Cairo.

Work has also been commenced upon the engines of the "Gen. Admiral," the great Russian war ship building by Mr. Webb. The hull of the vessel is nearly in frame.

MURDER IN MARIES COUNTY.—The St. Louis News learns by a private letter from the spot, that a most cruel murder was committed near Pay Down, Maries county, Mo. The victim was Mrs. Johnson, wife of W. H. Johnson, representative in the State Legislature, from Maries, and the murderer was her stepson, Andrew Johnson, son of W. H. Johnson by a former marriage. The murderer shot his step-mother through the breast with a pistol, killing her on the spot. He was arrested and has made a confession. Mrs. Johnson was a native of Kentucky, and was of estimable parentage.

ITEMS.

The Gospel Banner says Chicago is a poor place for a Yankee. The climate gives him the ague fever. The water brings on diarrhea. The food, as cooked by the suckers, produces dyspepsia. The whiskey, tintured with strychnine, makes him crazy. Or, if a temperance man, three per cent. a month is sure to bring on the blues. Throughout the entire Western country, home-sick men are plentier than anything else. No more wise and prosperous men will emigrate thither by our advice.

What They Drink.—The city of New York alone sells three times as many "pure, imported brandies" and four times as many "pure, imported wines" annually as all the wine and brandy producing countries export. Somebody, it is clear, drinks a spurious article.

Population of California.—The San Jose Tribune estimates the population of California at 597,000. The estimate is based upon the returns of the local assessors. Of this population 332,250 are Americans, 88,500 Chinese, 15,000 French, 15,000 Mexicans, 10,000 Irish, 2,000 English, and about 4,000 colored persons.

Malang Maple Sugar in January.—Some of the farmers in Michigan, deeming the present extraordinary weather for the season favorable to the running of sap, have recently tapped their maple trees to try the experiment, and succeeded in making quite a quantity of maple sugar. The fruit trees budding in New England, the rivers and lakes navigable in the West, and making maple sugar in Michigan in the month of January! Does "the oldest inhabitant" remember the like occurring before?

Mrs. Robinson, the "veiled murderess," is employed in knitting stockings at Sing Sing Prison. On visitors entering the room in which she is engaged at work she invariably endeavors to turn her face in an opposite direction, as if she were the "observed of all observers." Old age and confinement begin to leave their traces of decay on her once beautiful countenance.

A gentleman furnishes the following touching little incident to the Boston Traveller. He has a dove-cot at his residence. In the cot were a male and female dove and two squabs. The male squab having died, the elderly dove from drove his nest his female mate, and promoted to his bed and board the young female squab, pecking at and driving from his cot the female dove. Finally, upon one occasion, when the female appeared at the door of the cot, the male sallied out, pecked at her, and drove her away. The persecuted mother flew down to the perch below, where, with her head under her wing, she remained for a short time, and then fell suddenly to the ground. The inmates of the house, who had witnessed the proceedings, immediately went out and ascertained that the dove was dead, but no wound was found sufficient to cause death. Possibly she died of a broken heart from the brutal treatment of her false and fickle mate.

Opposition.—"A certain amount of opposition," says John Neal, "is a great help to a man. Kites rise against, and not with the wind. Even a head wind is better than none. No man ever worked his passage anywhere in a dead calm. Let no man wax pale, therefore, because of opposition; opposition is what he wants, and must have, to be good for anything. Hardship is the native soil of manhood and self-reliance. He that cannot abide the storm without flinching or quailing, strips himself in the sunshine, and lies down by the wayside to be overlooked and forgotten. He who but braces himself to the struggle when the winds blow, gives up when they have done, and falls asleep in the stillness that follows."

REMINISCENCE OF MR. BRUNEL.—In June last we passed a pleasant afternoon and evening on board a small steamerboat meandering along a narrow, winding river between Savannah, Ga., and Jacksonville, Fla., in conversation, alike interesting and instructive, with Professor Bache, a lineal and gifted descendant of Dr. Franklin, and the highly enlightened and scientific chief of the Coast Survey, where, among other things, he said that when in England, some years ago, with the Mr. Brunel, senior, who constructed the Thames Tunnel, that gentleman remarked that he owed whatever of reputation he had acquired, in his profession, to an incident that occurred in America. He was coming, in 1816 or '17, up the Hudson in a steamboat, and while aground, on the "Over-slaugh," fell in conversation with an intelligent Quaker passenger, to whom he stated that he had come from his home in France, seeking his fortune in America; that he had been temporarily employed as a clerk in New York, but that he desired some occupation more congenial to his education and taste; that the Quaker informed him that the State was about to enter upon works of internal improvement, and that the great want of our country was civil engineers; that the idea of becoming an engineer then first occurred to him; and that in consequence of that conversation, and, we believe, through the assistance of his Quaker friend, his first service was as a member in subordinate capacity, of the corps of engineers which made the first survey of the Champlain canal.

Professor Bache did not remember the name of the Quaker, but we could, of course, fill that hiatus. It could have been no other than the late David Thomas, of Cayuga. —*Albany Journal.*

TERRIBLE DETAILS OF THE EARTHQUAKE AT NAPLES.—The Paris correspondent of the Loulou Times, under date of Jan. 2, says:

I proceed to give further details from the provinces regarding the all-absorbing subject of the earthquake. The official journal of Wednesday night enumerates sixty-one other places which had suffered in their buildings and in many in their population. Under the name of each place is given a description of the disaster, and this last report alone gives the number of several—4000 or 5000 additional known to have suffered. Then are described the other casualties—people maimed, crushed; others drawn out alive after a fearful sepulture of eight days, reminding us of how many more might have been saved had proper exertions been made. The latest accounts, too, awaken considerable apprehensions of further disaster. The whole district of Sila is agitated by continual movements of the earth, stronger by night than by day, and these are preceded by fearful detonations. Moreover, about 7 P. M. of the 29th ult., three strong shocks, lasting ten or twelve seconds, were felt, followed by others less intense.

In Potenza, too, on the evening of the 29th about a quarter to 7 P. M., a strong undulatory shock was felt, and other light ones during the night. No injury was done, but the population rushed out into some open space.

Here in Naples it is said that since the 16th ult. we have had, up to Christmas eve, 40 shocks, and it is not readily believed. Almost every one finds some trace of them in his house; the shocks, too, which were felt in Potenza on the evening of the 29th, were felt in Naples, and in some cases, created great alarm. However, every one looks to Vesuvius for safety, and on that night it was in violent movement. People who reside at Resina tell me that during the whole night the shocks from the mountains were of a most violent and continuous character. Every three minutes it appeared as if a desperate man were trying to wrench open the doors and windows. Nothing, however, took place. I have also reports to give you from private persons who have visited the scene of ruin.

They describe the country in many places as crossed with fissures, which at first had been very wide, but now had much closed. During the whole time of their visit, the ground was heaving beneath them. There was universal panic and grief, and no light part of it arose from the fact that there was no fear of the ruin of the ruins or to bury the dead one of the 21st and 22d ult.—that is to say, of six days after the date of the disaster. Letters from Brindisi of the 31st ult. say that no relief had been as yet received. My informants, in wandering through Polla, could get no food, and even bread was wanting in many places. Those who were dug out alive—some after six or eight days of living burial—awoke to famine and death. The details which I receive are more horrible than can be easily conceived.

Since writing the above, other and more afflicting details have arrived of the desolation occasioned by the earthquake. Laureana, Tito, Brindisi, Marsicanova have almost entirely disappeared. The King himself says that upwards of 15,000 have perished, and from what I heard, says my very sensible informant, the real number must be nearly double. People who have come from the spot report that the groans of the sufferers were heard from beneath the ruins several days after the disaster, and that, horrible to relate, on some bodies being taken out, it was found that they had devoured a portion of their arms. There were none to aid them, none to extricate the dying, none to bury the dead, none to give bread to the famishing. Thousands of soldiers are maintained at the expense of the State to support "order," but they could not be sent to save thousands from perishing. Many steamers were lying in harbor, the expensive toys of the sovereign, but with one or two fairly exceptions, they have remained lying in port. People cannot refrain from comparing the tardiness displayed on the present melancholy occasion with the promptitude displayed in the month of June last, when rebels landed in Sapri.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

According to a Belgian paper, the funded property of the house of Rothschild, of Paris, amounts at present to forty millions sterling.

The bakers of Paris made a New Year's present to the poor of 600,806 pounds of bread, in place of the presents they have formerly made the cocks of their customers.

The weather in England continues as remarkably mild as of this date. Vegetation, in some parts of the country, is in as forward a state as it usually is in April. There are gardens in the vicinity of the metropolis where summer roses are in full bloom.

From Teheran we learn that a royal order has just been issued prohibiting the entry into Persia of the shawls of Cashmere. The Governors of Mehed and Kirman have received instructions to use all their efforts in developing the ancient native manufacture of shawls, and in seeking to improve the fineness and quality of the fabrics.

The number of Persians who have earned a world-wide fame for their success in embroidery, have received instructions to furnish a large quantity of handkerchiefs, embroidered with the names of the various members of the royal family, intended as presents for the wives and daughters of certain diplomatic personages expected to arrive in England on the occasion of the approaching happy marriage.

The London Globe says: "The paragraph lately going the round of the papers upon the subject of the Crown Jewels contains an important inaccuracy. The jewels constituting the Regalia at the fortress are not those respecting which there has been a question between our Court and that of Hanover. Some jewels belonging to George II., and some in the possession of Queen Charlotte, were, it seems, the subject of a bequest to the Crown of Hanover. Under that bequest they were claimed, and her Majesty having submitted the claim to competent authority, its validity was admitted. The Crown of Hanover, however, has nothing to say as to the Regalia, which will remain at present in the hands of the British monarch."

A private letter received in Marseilles from Egypt, gives a very discouraging description of the state of that country. The financial crisis which inflicted such injury in Europe and the United States has been felt in Alexandria. Money was excessively scarce, and 4 per cent. per month was freely given for the discount of the best bills. Business was dull, and a certain description of Egyptian produce had fallen 50 per cent. Still, up to the 20th of December, the date of the letter, no failure of any consequence had been announced. The Pasha, the Viceroy, had left for Upper Egypt, for the purpose of levying tribute among the Fellahs.

[From the Rochester Democrat.]

THE ROBERTSON CASE IN ROCHESTER.—A Serenade to Dr. Biegler. —A popular demonstration, in sympathy with the principal witness for the people, in the recent Robertson trial, and undoubtedly called forth by the proceedings of Wednesday night on the other side, was made last evening, and was participated in by several hundred people, a large part of whom were Germans. At about 8 o'clock Newman's corner band struck up a lively air in front of the court-house, and soon a large crowd of men were gathered at that place.

The multitude formed in procession and passed up Main street to Clinton street, and finally halted in front of the residence of Calvin Huson, Jr., Esq., the district attorney, on Chestnut street. The band played several pieces, three cheers were heartily given for Huson, and three more for Joseph Biegler. Calls were made for "Huson," but no one responded, and the procession took the line of march for the residence of Dr. Biegler, on South St. Paul st. The band here also performed several pieces, when calls were made for "Biegler," and many cheers given for him.

Dr. B. came out on the piazza and said: "FRIENDS: I have nothing more to say than to thank you for the kindness in sustaining me in this time of trial. I have done no more than my duty, and would again do so under any circumstances. [Applause.] I have studied medicine to help mankind, and to keep them from disease—not to take life away. [Applause.]

"I thank you for this demonstration—from the bottom of my heart I thank you—that you have expressed yourselves in this way. [Three cheers were given.]

"I welcome you to the hasty preparations I have made for you."

The members of the band and a few others were then admitted to the house to partake of a collation.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—This eminent explorer has withdrawn from the service of the London Missionary Society, and returns shortly to Africa, in the employment and under the patronage of the British Government. Five thousand pounds were lately voted by Parliament to Dr. Livingstone to enable him to prosecute the exploration of the river Zimbezi and the southern portion of the African continent. This is a liberal appropriation, handsomely done and promptly. A like amount has for years been solicited from the Congress of the United States, but not yet granted, for a reconnaissance of that portion of Western Africa lying east of Liberia. This region will compare favorably with that proposed to be visited by Dr. Livingstone, in its capabilities for trade—to obtain which is the object of the British nation.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN: At your request I send you a few suggestions of the advantages that might be expected to result from the publication of a series of telegraphic reports of the weather, furnished daily for a given hour and distributed so as to cover a large expanse of country.

That such facts can be turned to account is predicated upon a conviction so well supported by experiment as almost to warrant its enunciation as a law of climate that on this continent general storms have their origin to the westward and sweep by regular stages to the east or something north of eastward. A series of daily telegraphic reports, noticing the inception and progress of these storms across the continent, would direct the attention of the reading public to the subject and ultimately establish a time table for the progress of rain and cold storms approaching coasts—thereby enabling all persons at points eastward of the place of beginning to foretell the time of visitation, provided they get notice, in advance, of the place it is prevailing at any given moment to the westward. Not to mention the incidental advantages to science resulting from such a series of observations, direct advantages, both economical and social, would grow out of this foreknowledge of the approach of rain and cold storms, and in all cases of notice a vital account of the press 24 hours in advance, its daily issues could give at least half a day's notice to the reading farmer, gardener, or pomologist, and thereby enable him to ward off injuries which he would be perfectly impotent to avert if the presence of the danger gave the first warning of its approach.

The social advantages derivable from such a source are unmistakable. The weather is a subject of universal interest, and constitutes the burden of the pretense to almost every social conversation. It is talked of in the light of a mystery, it is raining, it is cold, it is pleasant, and countless idioms of this sort show this to be a peculiar and privileged subject—a case in which linguists by common consent allow the use of the pronoun without an antecedent, either because the subject is too familiar to need it or too mysterious to admit of it. Surely upon such a subject we cannot know too much. Its greatest social advantage, however, would be its tendency to lessen human suffering, which I shall illustrate by an incident of 1897, a case which I will not detail, but of which we are indebted to the fact that all the time an ineffaceable impression of the event was graven upon the tablets of the memory of the narrator by bitter suffering. On a pleasant Thursday in February, 1897, the narrator, then an inexperienced lad, was gathering corn in this county, managing a four horse team. In the afternoon there was a snow fall, the temperature still pleasant, and near midnight the lad with his team was dispatched by his father some miles to a neighbors to perform an act of charity with positive instruction to return in the morning in season for a day's work. During the night of Thursday the snow storm abated, and floods of cold air rushing in upon the heels of it, condensed and dispersing every particle of cloud, changed the temperature so suddenly that pleasant Thursday was followed by a day which then won for itself and has since won without contestation the sobriquet of "cold Friday."

Now if on Wednesday noon preceding this cold Friday it could have been ascertained by telegraph from Kansas or Nebraska that a cold wave of unusual bitterness was there present, traveling in the wake of a snow-storm, and that in thirty-six hours it would reach Kentucky, and if there had then, as now, existed facilities for scattering such knowledge broadcast by a cheap daily press, the father of this lad would never have issued the positive order of return, which agonies of sympathy made him hope, a few hours after, that his son, bitter or evil, might have nerve to disobey, and the son, even if his tender years had enabled him to turn to a great change from the conditions under which an order is given sometimes excuses non-compliance, was yet too inexperienced about extremes of weather to know that the difference in comfort between exposure to a temperature of 30 degrees above zero and to one 19 degrees below was an exonerating contingency. This is but one of a thousand ways in which forewarning would be forearming with the power entirely to avert or greatly to mitigate human suffering.

VACCINATING DOGS TO PREVENT DISTEMPER.—A correspondent of the Medical Times says he has lately been to see a patient in the country, who is master of a pack of hounds; and he found this gentleman's huntsman vaccinating a litter of puppies, as a preventive against distemper. The huntsman said he had done this for some years past, that the success was quite complete, and that the practice was becoming general among huntsmen. —*Ex.*

MARRIED.

On the 26th inst., by the Rev. Gilson Good, Mr. Wm. A. Wilson to Miss Susan V. Cooper, all of Jefferson county.

127 New Orleans papers please copy.

On the 27th inst., by Rev. C. B. Parsons, Mr. William E. Grinstead to Miss M. Lou, only daughter of John C. Shafter, deceased.

On the 27th inst., by Rev. J. V. Schofield, Mr. James K. Lynn to Miss Mary Francis Osborn, both of this city.

A CARD.

At a meeting of the managers from Louisville hence to Frankfort on board the steamer Brackett, A. W. Waller, Esq., was called on the chair and O. H. Stratton appointed secretary.

On motion of O. H. Stratton, Esq., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the delegation from Louisville to the American Convention at Frankfort, in the main, be commended and recommended to the new Bowling-Green packet Brackett, a superiorly over boat of her class.

Resolved, That we tender to W. S. Vanmeter our cordial thanks for his faithful and ardent rendering of our pleasure, and congratulate him upon the possession of a clerk, A. H. Edwards, Esq., who is without superior.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are especially due to Thos. Claxon, Esq., pilot, who stood at the wheel during our who trip.

Resolved, That we highly and sincerely recommend the new steamer Brackett to the traveling public.

On motion, the above resolutions were ordered to be published in the Louisville Journal and Bowling-Green Gazette.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

A. W. WALLER, Chairman. O. H. STRATTON, Secretary.

New Books by G. W. M. Reynolds in pamphlet form.

WALLACE the Hero of Scotland. The Gay Chief. Brian O'Linn, or Luck is Everything, by Wm. H. Maxwell. The Two Apprentices, by Charles Dickens.

Just received and for sale by GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 59 Third st.

PORTABLE FORGES.—For Sale, by the Proprietors, Cornsmithe, Blacksmiths, Platers, Railroad Builders, and every Mechanic who needs a substitute for complete order.

No. 63 Third street, between Market and Main, where every thing in the line of portable forges can be obtained at the lowest cash price.

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS of every description are to be had at very low prices for cash at PRATHER, SMITH, & CO'S, 455 Main st.

BOYS' SOFT HATS AND PLUSH TRIMMED HATS, so desirable for winter, are selling very cheap at HAYES & CRAIG'S.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

DR. CHARLES MACKAY.

THE DISTINGUISHED AUTHOR AND POET, Editor of the London Illustrated News, will deliver a LECTURE at the MASONIC TEMPLE on FRIDAY EVENING, 29th inst. Subject—POETRY AND SCIENCE. Tickets 35 cents. For sale by Messrs. Stuart & Griswold, P. F. Finkle & Co., or at the door. Doors open at 6 1/2; to commence at 7 1/2 o'clock. 359 3/4

FREDERICK KELLAR, Boot and Shoe Maker, FOURTH ST., BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN. Under Masonic Temple. Tenders his sincere thanks to his former patrons, and hopes by strict attention to business to continue their patronage.

Family Sewing Machines.

101 Fourth street, BETWEEN MARKET AND JEFFERSON, Louisville, Ky.

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE, with increased confidence in its merits as the best and most reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use. It is equally well on the thick or thinnest fabrics, makes the last stitch impossible to unravel, with the essential advantage of being alike on both sides, forming no ridge nor chafe on the under side, is simple in construction, more easily in movement, and more durable than any other machine. We give full instruction to enable the purchaser to sew ordinary seams, stitch, hem, belt, quilt, collar, blind, and such, all on the same machine, and warrant it for three years. 359 3/4

NOTICE.

The undersigned would take this method of returning his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the past year. Having resumed business, he may be found, for the present, at the Show-Case Factory, No. 314 Green street, between Third and Fourth, adjoining the stand, where all orders for LAMINATING, GILTING, &c., will be promptly attended to at a price to suit the times. 359 3/4

MODES DE PARIS. WINTER MILLINERY.

106 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson. The undersigned would call the especial attention of the ladies to the new and elegant stock of

MILLINERY GOODS, Such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Coiffures, Dress Caps, &c., which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

LADIES' DRESS HATS made to order and all orders faithfully and promptly filled on very reasonable terms. 359 3/4

PICTURES.

477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. **HARRIS GALLERY**

DISPLAY OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, FASHIONABLE JEWELRY.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. M. C. RAMSEY'S, Main street. 359 3/4

CORAL ROSES, TULIPS, HARVEST QUEEN, AND GRAPE FULL SETS.

Of the most beautiful designs, not received, which we invite the ladies to call and examine. 359 3/4

Disolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between F. A. CRUMP and J. H. WELSH, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. A. CRUMP is authorized to collect all debts of the concern and collect all amounts due to the same. F. A. CRUMP, J. H. WELSH.

New Arrangement.

F. A. CRUMP will continue, on his own account, the No. 404 Fourth street, near Market. Thankful for all past favors, he solicits a continuance of all former patrons, being desirous to keep the same by keeping a superior stock and selling the same on accommodating terms. Mr. Kirk will remain in the house as usual. F. A. CRUMP, J. H. WELSH.

CLOSING SALE.

In accordance with our annual catalogue, &c., at the close of each season, after the balance of our stock remaining on hand, at a great sacrifice, we have been obliged to make a financial reduction which has overstocked the community for the last three months, we have been obliged to

MARK DOWN OUR STOCK

from time to time, in order to meet the pressure, and have availed ourselves of the opportunity to reduce our stock to the benefit of which we have been and are still offering to our generous patrons.

To all who have not already supplied themselves we would say that this is a most favorable opportunity.

OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE DRY GOODS

is seldom if ever equalled. Thankful for the generous support thus far given us, we cordially wish our friends

"A Happy New Year"

and a speedy return of prosperity. 359 3/4

New Books! New Books!

MEMOIRS OF GENERAL, by the author of the Words and Deeds of General Grant, by James Hamilton

Stephens of St. Paul, 21.

Expository Thoughts on the Gospels, by Rev. J. C. Ryle, 12.

Light and Shadow of the Christian Life, by Rev. W. R. Tweedle, of Edinburgh, 75c.

Our Pastor's Visit, by Rev. J. C. Ryle, 12.

Livingstone's Travels and Researches in South Africa, 82.

The War Trail, by Capt. Mayne Reid, 81.

The Greyhound Letters, by Henry Jones, 81.

Essays in Biography and Criticism, by Peter Bayne, 81.

Leaves from a Lady of Kentucky, 25c.

Lessons from the Bible, by James Hamilton

D. D. London, 75c.

The Sound of Solon, by Miss A. L. Newton, 75c.

White Lies, by Clara Lewis, 81.

Meadow Brook, by Mary J. Holmes, 81.

A great variety of Paper Dolls and Paper Doll Furniture.

Just received and for sale by A. DAVIDSON, Third st., near Market.

A CARD.

We would respectfully call the attention of the public to a **MARTIN & PENTON'S** placed in our window, showing the exact time. It is entirely of the World's Fair in Paris in competition with the best London and French Chronometers, and also at the World's Fair in New York, and in every instance has received the highest premium for unequalled workmanship and correct time-keeping.

Our watch department we have secured the services of Mr. Ed. Hildie, of New York. Mr. H. can execute any kind of watch-work fully equal to the best London, Adams, or any of the first London or Swiss makers.

In many the watches that are broken parts are substituted greatly inferior to the original, the customer paying the full price for a perfect piece of work. The watch particularly performs well, and is a gift, but is more imperfect and less valuable than originally.

359 3/4

FEBRUARY.

HARPER'S MONTHLY for February is received by the agents, CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

PROF. HOLYOKE'S LECTURE TO-NIGHT.—As previously announced, Prof. Holyoke will deliver his lecture on Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting at the Masonic Temple to-night. It will offer a rich and gratifying feast to all ranks and orders of mind. In utility combined with the graces of rhetoric and of oratory we are confident it will be quite unsurpassed.

After his lecture, Prof. Holyoke will read an exquisitely pathetic scene from "Copperfield," concluding with Tennyson's "Siege of Malmsey." His great merits as a scholar and an eloquentist will doubtless attract, as they deserve, an overflowing house.

KENTUCKY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We are requested to say that there will be a meeting of the executive committee of this society at Merchants' Exchange, on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

FEVER AND AGUE.—A case of eight months' standing cured by *DeWitt's Kidney Pills*.—Michael Kelly, No. 117 Seventh, near Grand street, Pittsburg, says:

"Last July, while running on the river on a cotton boat plying between Natchez and New Orleans, I was taken with Fever and Ague. For eight long months I suffered with this dreadful disease. The greater part of this time I was unable to work, and spent at least fifty dollars for different medicines, but found no permanent relief. Three weeks ago, one of my friends insisted upon my trying DEWITT'S KIDNEY PILLS, saying that a cure was guaranteed. After taking it for one week, I must say, I was a sound man. I have been at work now for two weeks, and have had to return of the Chills or Fever whatever."

I certify that the above statement is true. THOMAS ADAMS, Diamond House, or R. Chester's Gothic Hall, 323 3/4

GREAT BARGAINS IN FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.—Main black silks, fancy silks, cloaks, shawls, illusion robes, a large stock of laces and embroideries, hosiery, satin-faced and French merinoes, cashmeres, black Lyons velvet, printed de laines, together with a large stock of Irish linens, linen table damask, napkins, doilies, towels, linen sheetings, English bed blankets, flannels, heavy cotton drillings and plaid osanaburgs for servants, bleached and brown cottons, &c. My stock of the above goods is large and complete, all of which I will offer at unusually low prices. The money of all solvent banks of Tennessee, Indiana, and Illinois received at par. G. B. TABB, 359 3/4

Corner Fourth and Market streets.

LESLEY'S NEW FAMILY MAGAZINE.

Both for February, just received and for sale at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 59 Third st.

FRANK LESLEY'S MONTHLY PART OF ILLUSTRATED NEWS-PAPER for February and MONTHLY PART OF HARPER'S WEEKLY for January just received and for sale at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 59 Third st.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS of every style, quality, and color, in store and for sale cheap for cash at PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

SUPERIOR DRESS HATS, LOUISVILLE MANUFACTURE.—We are this morning prepared with an extra supply of superior Molekin Hats. Hats of our own manufacture, which for beauty of style, style, and quality cannot be excelled if equalled in price. We particularly invite the ladies to call and examine our assortment before purchasing elsewhere. PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

GENTS' SOFT HATS, for traveling and business purposes, in great

